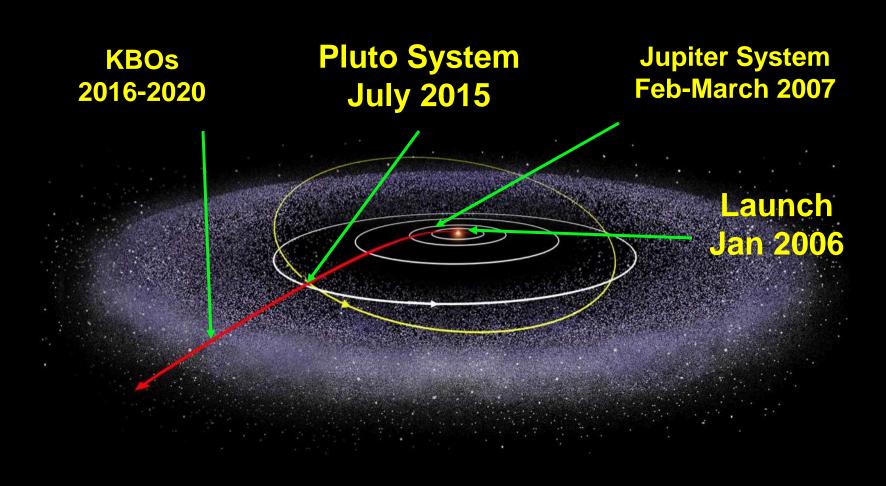


To Pluto and Beyond

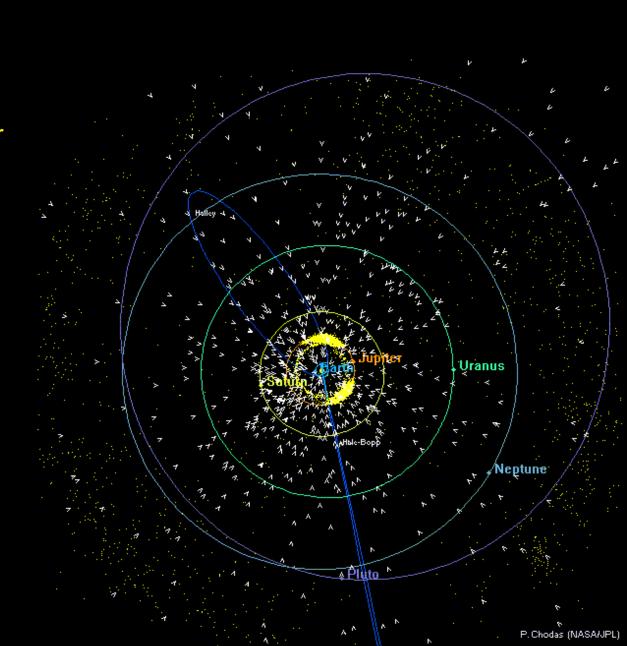
The Initial Reconnaissance of the Solar System's 'Third Zone'



New Horizons is NASA's first New Frontiers Mission

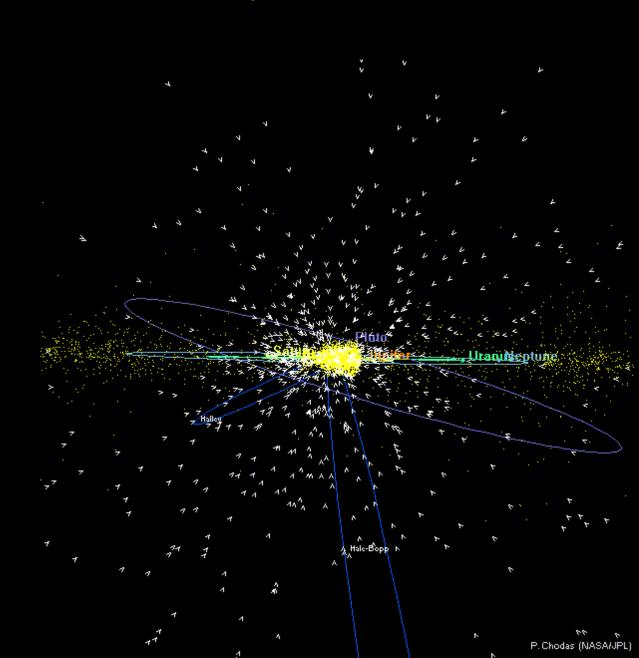
Frontier of Planetary Science

- A whole region of the solar system we didn't even know existed until the 1990s
- Pluto is no longer an outlier!
- Pluto system is prototype of KBOs
- New Horizons will give us the first close-up view of these newly discovered worlds



Frontier of Planetary Science

- The orbits of KBOs are very different from this of the "major" planets in the ecliptic plane
- KBO orbits are more inclined and more elongated



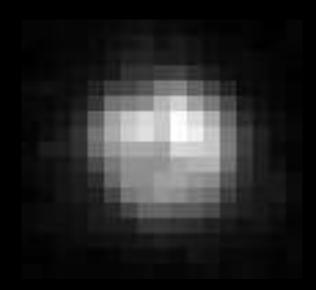
What Do We Know about Pluto?

- Orbit: highly elliptical (0.25); highly inclined (17 deg);
 248 years
- Rotational period: 6.387230 days
- Small (diameter: 2,362 kilometers [+/- 24 km])
- Rock/ice object ("Icy Dwarf")
- Density: 1.89 g cm⁻³ (+/- 0.06 g cm⁻³)
- Mass: 0.00218 M_{earth}



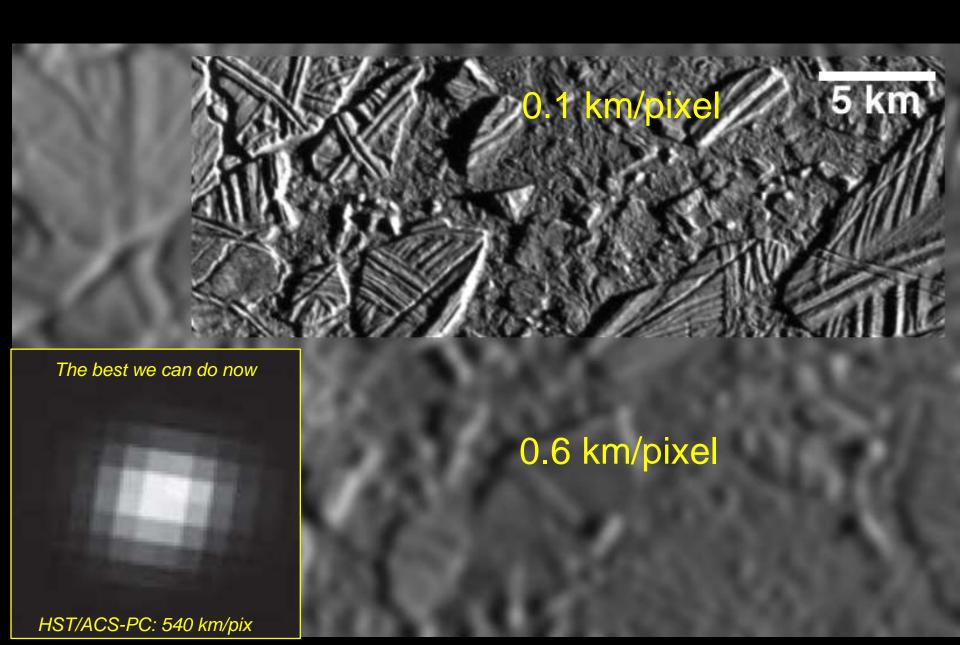
What Do We Know about Pluto?

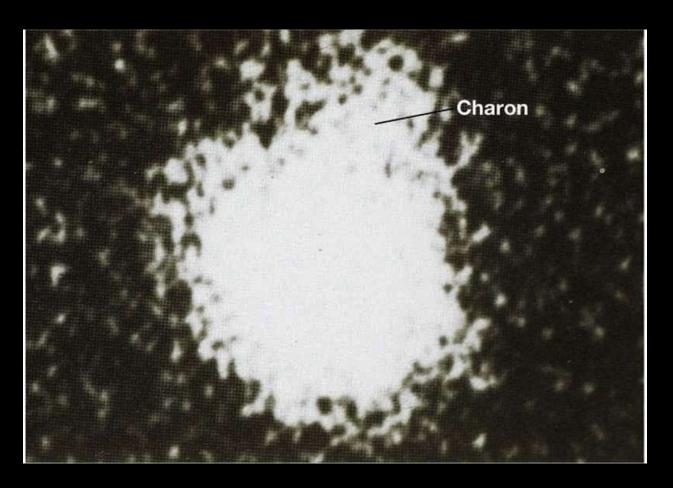
- Bright surface frosts of N₂, CH₄, CO, and C₂H₆ produce albedo of ~55%
- Highly variegated surface (bright and dark regions)
- Reddish in color, probably due to surface organics
- Tenuous, variable atmosphere (mostly N₂; 2-10 μbars at the surface and going up)



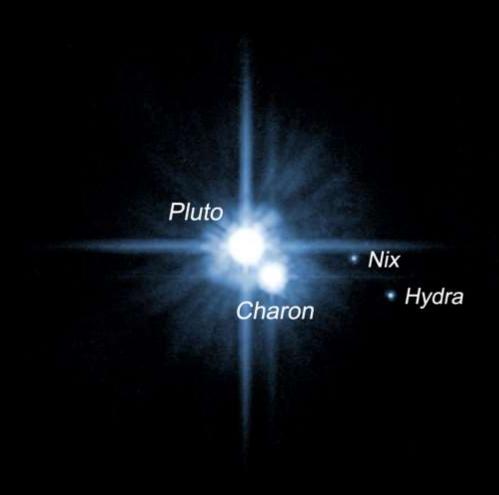
Pluto through Hubble's 'eyes,' 1994

New Horizons Resolution on Pluto

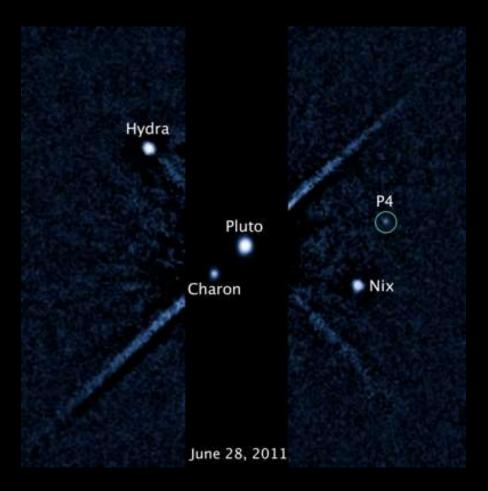




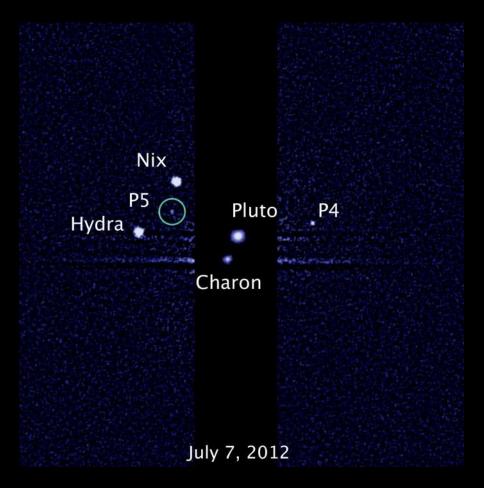
USNO/Flagstaff: July 1978



Hubble: May 2005

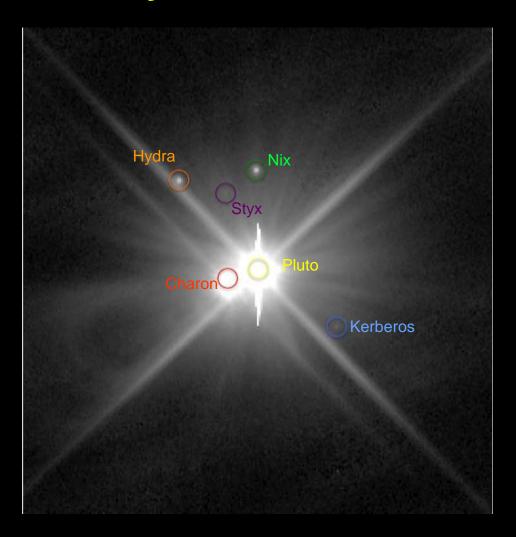


Hubble: June 2011



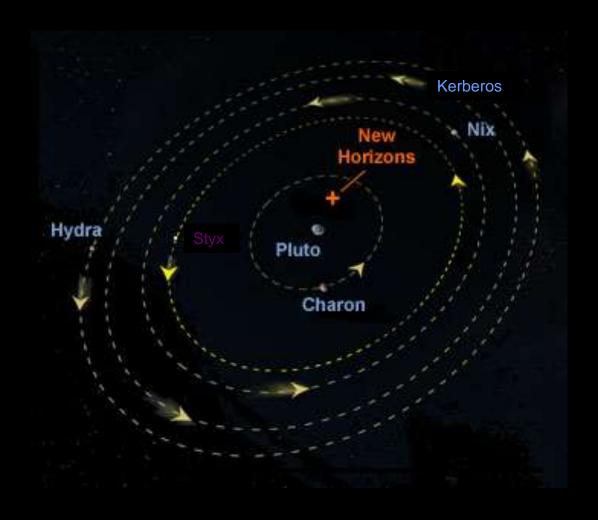
Hubble: July 2012

The Pluto System: At Least Six Objects



- Composite Hubble WFC3 image (102 minutes total exposure time)
- Styx is ~150,000 times fainter than Pluto

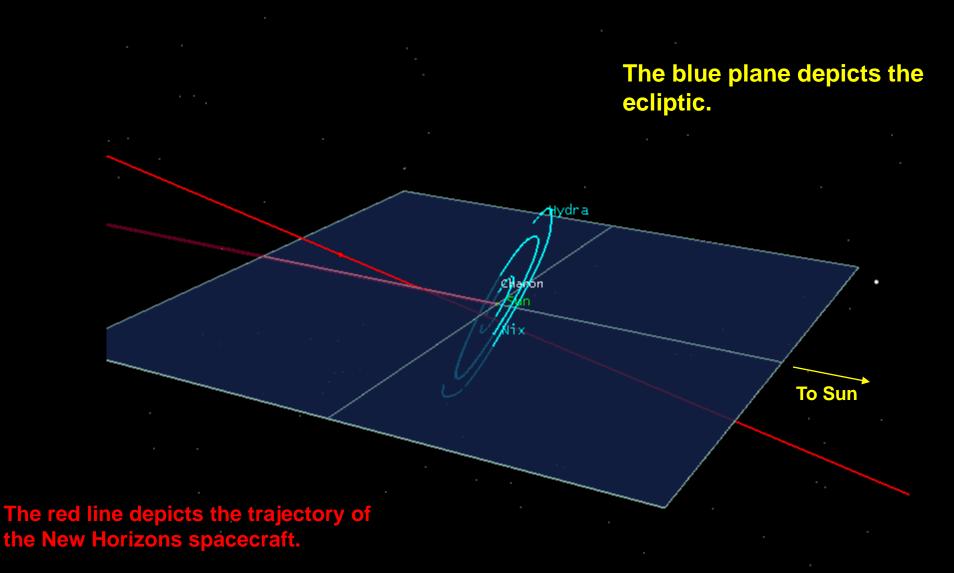
The Pluto System: At Least Six Objects



V ≈ 23.0, 23.5, 26.5, 27.0 for Hydra, Nix, Kerberos, and Styx

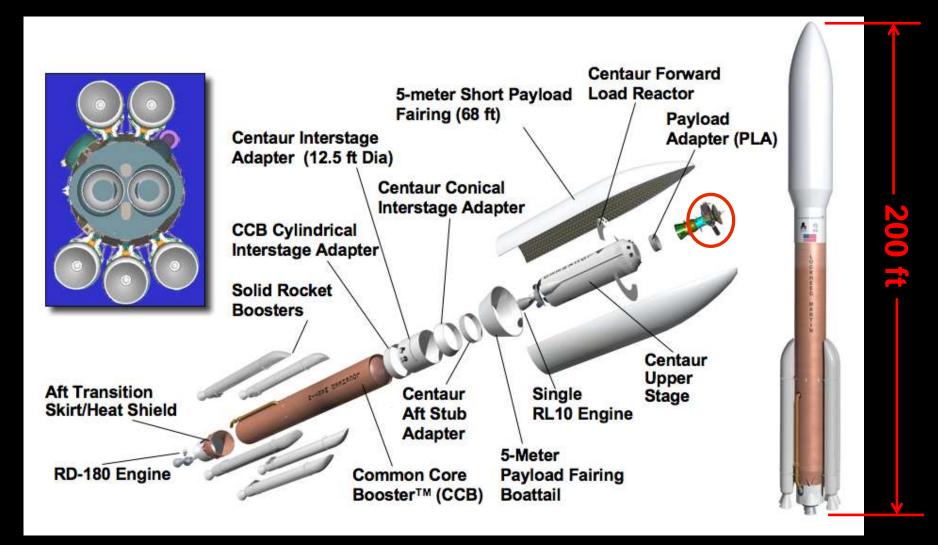
- Satellite orbit periods are approximately 1:3:4:5:6
 - (Charon:Styx:Nix:Kerberos:Hydra)

Pluto Encounter Geometry



Gabe

Getting to Pluto Requires a LOT of Energy

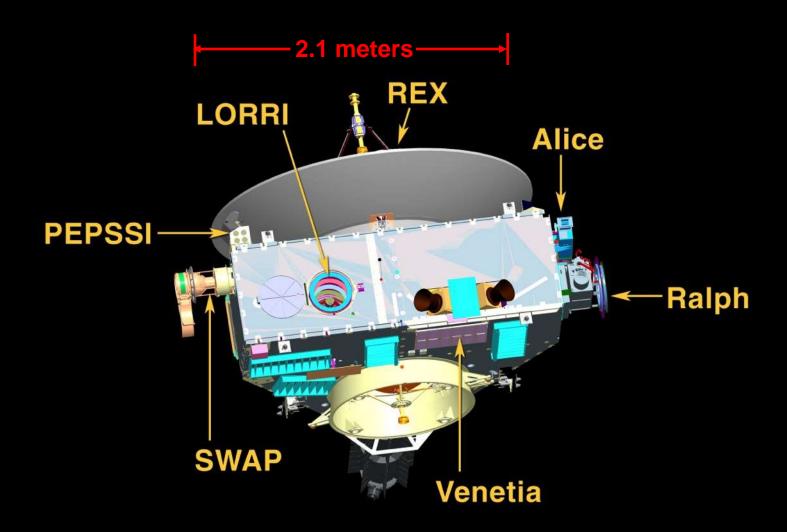


Historic Voyage



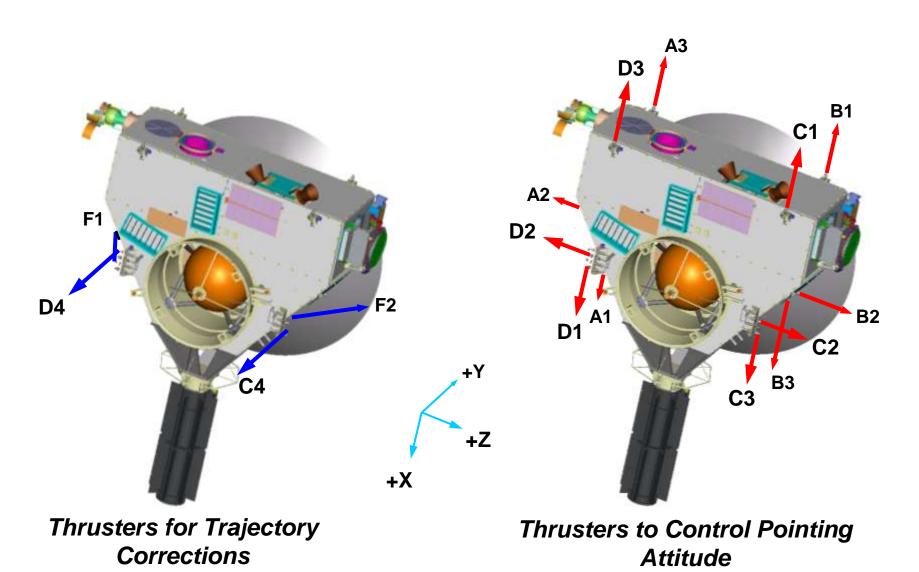
- Launched January 19, 2006
 - Atlas V 551
 - -Fastest Earth departure ever (36,000 mph = 58,000 km/hr)
 - Passed moon's orbit in 9 hours
 - Passed orbits of:
 - Mars on 4/7/2006
 - Jupiter on 2/28/2007
 - Saturn on 6/8/2008
 - Uranus on 3/18/2011
 - Neptune on 8/25/2014
- Pluto system encounter on 7/14/2015
- Spacecraft mass: 1,054 lbs (478 kg)
 - 170 lbs (77 kg) of hydrazine
 - 66 lbs (30 kg) of science payload
- 200 watts of power (from RTG) at Pluto
- Mission cost: ~\$710 M (FY08)

Spacecraft and Instruments



*All instruments performing nominally

'Steering' New Horizons



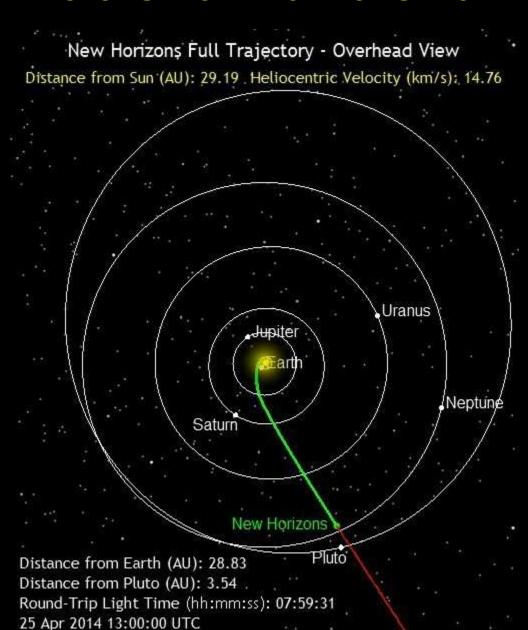
Jupiter Gravity Assist

- Feb 28, 2007
- 2.6 million km from Jupiter
- Increased velocity by 13680 km/hr, reducing flight time by up to 5 years



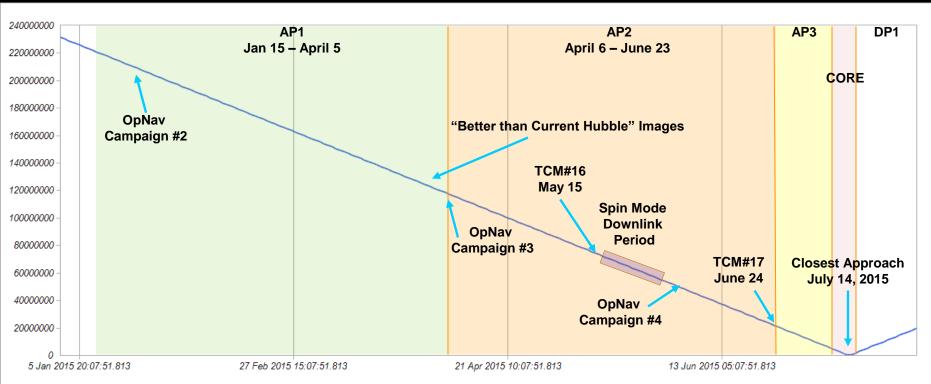
Collected Science Data to Calibrate Instruments

Where Is New Horizons Now?

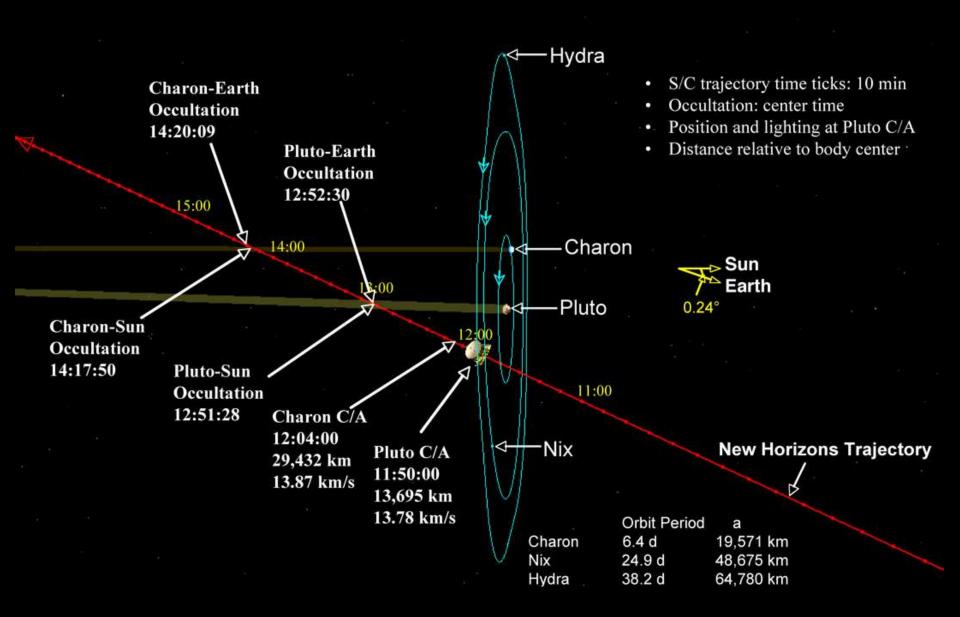


What Are We Going to Do?

- Final annual checkout this summer
- 3-axis Encounter Period starts January 2, 2015
- Better than Best Hubble images: 50 days from Closest Approach
- 3-axis Encounter Period ends July 30, 2015
- 16 months to playback data



New Horizons at Pluto



STK movie